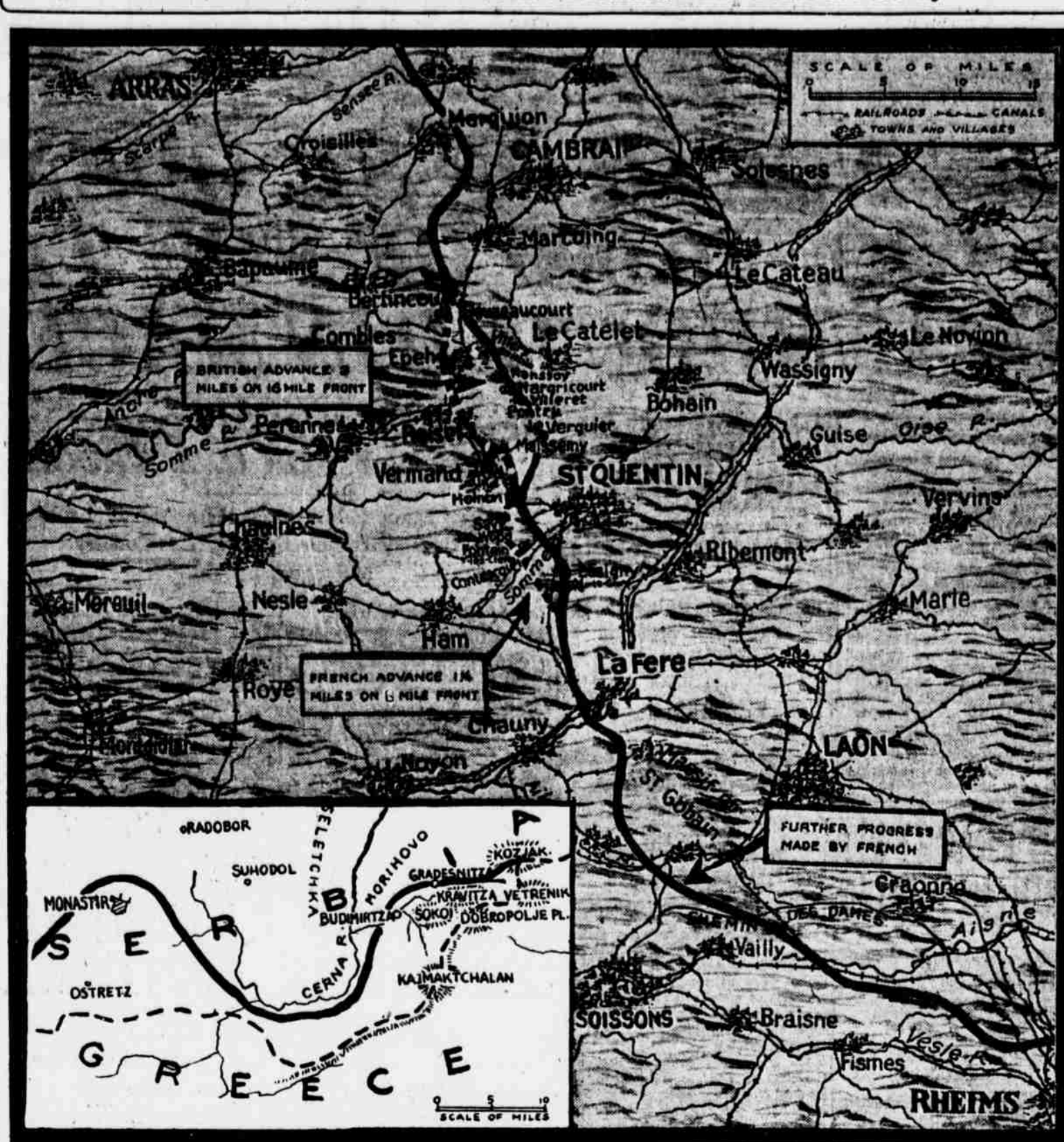


Where the British and French Have Resumed Their Drive in Picardy



to charge up them. Tanks accompanied the troops and rendered invaluable services in the early stages of the conflict, which waxed warm from the start.

The British preliminary bombardment was brief and was followed by the customary barrage for the protection of the advancing infantry. The Germans immediately replied with a violent fire from large numbers of guns concentrated behind the St. Quentin Canal.

Airplane observation was virtually impossible during the first hours of the fighting from either side, so that the gunners were shooting by map and were therefore greatly handicapped.

On the north, the British and a strongly fortified sugar factory to the northeast were taken by storm after hard fighting. Ephey proved a tough nut to crack. Here the famous Alpine Corps had been brought up, and the German army boasts no better troops than these.

It was futile to attempt a frontal attack against this place, which was fairly bristling with machine guns. The British accordingly worked about it to the north and south and squeezed it out. Ronnoy was carried by storm and a hundred prisoners were gleaned from the surviving garrison.

Prisoners of Poor Class.

In the centre the Australians had to fight for every inch of ground they took, but they pushed steadily forward until they reached the crest of the ridge. By 5:30 o'clock the Australians had already taken a total of 500 prisoners. Most of them were Bavarians and men of the First German Reserve Division, and they appeared to be a poor class of men as they came straggling disconsolately through the drizzling rain.

One of the hottest engagements took place just south of Le Verguer, where the Germans had fortified themselves in a mill. This stronghold was surrounded and 180 of the garrison were forced to surrender.

Last night German airplanes were busy bombing the St. Quentin sector, and the enemy utilized a number of new type planes of huge size. Three of these were shot down east of Peronne. They were capable of carrying eight men. The most astounding thing about them, however, was that they carried bombs thirteen feet long which contained 2,000 pounds of explosives. This is by far the biggest bomb the Germans have yet produced.

Strong Defence Ordered.

A captured document signed by Gen. von Morgen, dated September 10 and addressed to the Fourteenth Corps, says: "Hitherto, owing to military reasons, we have allowed the British to occupy the enemy country. Now, however, you have taken up strong defensive positions. Not one foot more of ground is to be given up."

After exhorting the men to defend their homes, their families and the fatherland the document adds: "You are more than a match for the enemy, who only attacks with dash when accompanied by tanks. These we will destroy. I expect every man from General to Junior private to do his duty in the imminent decisive battle."

Gen. von Morgen was reported to have fled hastily in an automobile early in the British attack north of the Ancre.

BRITISH GAIN HIGH GROUND BY DRIVE

Continued from First Page.

away most of the outpost zone and a large part of the front of the Hindenburg line and gives us valuable observation.

Prisoners just taken by the British forces have had only vague news of the great American success at St. Mihiel. They say efforts were made to keep the news from the German soldiers, but that a general outline of the fact had leaked out and that it had not tended to increase the morale of the German forces.

A document newly taken there is much evidence of nervousness in the German high command, from which a stream of orders issued to the troops of which go to show that German official circles really have the "jumps."

We hear now of the great damage accomplished by our bombing raids on a conspicuous base, and that our men got a direct hit on a train loaded with German soldiers who were on leave, at the Cambrai station. There the bombs caused by our firemen caused more than 100 casualties. One of our raids on the Etreaux aerodrome destroyed 40 per cent of the machines housed there and an equal proportion of the personnel was killed.

One hears constantly of incidents connected with our advance which there was no time to tell of at the moment of the advance. A German officer who surrendered to a British officer said:

"Excuse me, but isn't your name—?" It was, and then he recalled to the British officer that he and the German soldier big game together in British Columbia several years ago. Another similar incident occurred with the Americans, where a man took prisoner a German once one of his classmates in a German university.

There is a Victoria Cross going a-begging because of the inability to find its owner, believed to be a trooper of the Eighth Hussars.

According to the story of witnesses, the troopers of a British cavalry regiment at Meharicourt were fired on by a machine gun from a post near where they were fighting. So the troopers drove spurs into their horses and went for it. As they charged one fell, then another, then the third.

The only one left rode on into the post, and then he came back, walking his horse quietly. The incident was told of by an officer of the Canadian forces who witnessed and reported it, but the identity of the hero has not been discovered.

Another less pleasant incident of the war is that of the German trenches. A troop of our men were charging a body of the enemy when the Germans unanimously held up their hands and begged for mercy. At command of an officer, up went our men's hands, they reined in and swung off to the right of the enemy party, sweeping on to where there were more Germans ahead.

As soon as they had passed the men who had surrendered dropped their hands and turned their rifles and machine guns on the backs of the men who had saved their lives. Only three of our troop of thirty came back.

TRIES TO BETRAY BOLSHEVIKI.
Kaiser Sought Alliance With Groups Opposed to His Tools.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—New evidence of Germany's double dealing in Russia reached the State Department today in a dispatch showing that German Government agents some time ago sought ineffectually to form an alliance with Russian troops against their tools, the Bolsheviki.

This information came from Moscow by courier to Samara and thence to Consul-General Harris at Irkutsk. The courier arrived at Samara on September 12 and his advice were cabled by Harris yesterday.

Wall Ban on the "Nation" Lifted.
Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of the Nation, announced yesterday that the temporary ban placed upon his paper by the post office authorities had been lifted, and that last week's edition, to which objection had been taken, was entitled to go through the mails.

RESUMING their drive northwest and north of St. Quentin, the British swept the Germans before them on a front of sixteen miles from Holnon, which was captured last night, to beyond Gouzeaucourt, penetrating three miles into the German defence system which lies back of the old Hindenburg line. Many villages and thousands of prisoners were taken.

At the same time the French, immediately on the right of the British, drove forward about a mile and a quarter to the southwest of St. Quentin on a front of six miles, extending from Holnon southward, taking many villages and prisoners. Further to the south, the region northwest of Soissons, additional progress was made in the movement to encircle the St. Gobain massif.

The small inserted map in the lower left hand corner shows the latest advance of the Allies on the front in Macedonia. The ridge north of Sokol was carried in brilliant fashion and the Greeks and Serbians, aided by a small force of Czechs, Slovaks and some French troops, gave promise of opening up the long deadlocked Serbian front.

U. S. ARTILLERISTS HALT ENEMY BLOW

Continued from First Page.

well placed shot he knocked two Germans out of a church steeple, from which they were firing a machine gun.

A Lieutenant, shot through the palm of the left hand by an explosive bullet, was sent to a hospital but escaped and walked six miles back to the field. He reported at his tank with the statement that he could "carry on" with his right hand.

Several others were wounded but remained on duty. No one was killed, however, even though a German 6 inch shell ploughed clear through a small tank, destroying it but injuring only one of the crew. Another tank captured a battery of "77s," but was so far ahead of the infantry it could not turn over the guns to them.

Tanks were occasionally as much as two miles ahead of the infantry throwing destruction into the Germans. Part of the success which attended their share in the battle undoubtedly was due to the intensive training given drivers, who are taught to operate the machines blindfolded, guided only by signals from the gunners. This sometimes is necessary when the drivers are blinded temporarily by splashing of mud.

For several days before the offensive the tanks which were to take part were manoeuvred in an interior town, while the civilians watched them with amazement, with no knowledge of what it portended. Some time before the battle the tank crews had their final instructions on a hypothetical battle field, emotionally divided up into debarking points and supply depots.

HIGHER EXPRESS RATES ARE ASKED
Appeal to McAdoo Means \$24,000,000 a Year.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Application for another 10 per cent. increase in express rates has been made by the American Railway Express Company to Director-General McAdoo, who now has the proposal under consideration. The company specifically asks to apply a flat increase of 10 cents per 100 pounds to existing commodity rates and to advance first class rates about 18 cents and second class rates 12 cents per 100 pounds.

The new scales would add to the company's revenue \$24,000,000 a year. Since the increases would be fixed amounts without regard to distance, most of the burden—probably \$17,000,000—would fall on short hauls, such as suburban and interurban traffic.

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BELLANS
FOR INDIGESTION
6 BELLANS
Hot water
Sure Relief

BELLANS
FOR INDIGESTION

NINE U-BOAT VICTIMS LAND.

Ten Others From Portuguese Steamship Letixos Missing.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Sept. 18.—The second officer and eight men of the Portuguese steamship Letixos, torpedoed near Sabie Island last Thursday, arrived here today. They were picked up off this coast by a patrol boat. Another boat from the Letixos, with ten men, is still missing.

Business Hours—9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily
Cotton Collars Cost 25c

THESE ENGLISH
ARE ONLY 35c EACH

or \$4.00 a dozen
CARMOOR

Which Means Imported
COTTON used to be King. So was Constantine of Greece. But times are changed. Linen is King in Men's Collars today. Wears longer, looks better, and launders with a finer sheen. This is true of these linen collars particularly, for they are exceptional quality.

JUST THINK
Cotton Collars used to be 2 for 25c. Today they are 25c apiece. These Linen Collars are 35c. Many shops ask 50c for no better. How many do you want?

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500 REFUGEES LEAVE RUSSIA.

Italian Officers and Soldiers in Party Reaching Stockholm.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 18.—Another party of refugees from Russia, numbering 500 persons and including sixty Americans and German civilians, arrived yesterday at Haparanda.

In the party were 400 Italian soldiers and officers.

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BALKAN OFFENSIVE HAS TWO OBJECTS

Keeps Bulgar Army Fully Occupied and Restrains the Austrians.

CANNOT AID IN FRANCE

Political Value Lies Also in Effect on the Greeks Fighting With Allies.

By H. SIDEBOTHAM.
One of the Foremost Military Critics in Europe.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.
Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—As there are few persons who have the geography of the Balkan frontier at their finger ends, perhaps it would be helpful to reduce this Balkan offensive to a few of its essentials. These essentials are that the offensive in this region must be against Bulgaria, which is in possession of the Balkan front, and that no advance against Ukub, and that no advance against the frontier line of hills into Serbia, and after capturing the dominating position of Kaimakchalan, on the Greek frontier, occupied Monastir.

Object of Present Attack.
But it was difficult to debouch from Monastir for two reasons: Just east of Monastir the River Cerna makes a great semi-circular bend, and in the bend the Selethka range of mountains, possession of which by the Bulgarians prevented us from descending into the Cerna bend from the direction of Monastir and from advancing from the frontier range at Kaimakchalan.

The point of the present attack is to obtain passages of the Cerna from the east, and to win the heights of Selethka across the river. What has been accomplished in the present advance has been to cover most of the distance between the frontier hills and the Cerna River, but the river has not been crossed from the east side nor have the Bulgarians been driven from the Selethka range. When they have the Allies will have an open road to Triplic.

Beyond Triplic is Babuna Pass. That forced we shall be within reach of Ukub. It will be seen that operations will be exceedingly long and difficult before decisive results can be reached. They would be greatly assisted by an advance in Albania, but this left wing, which recently pushed forward as far as Merat, toward the Skumbi, has been forced back and now is not in a position to exercise a direct influence on the operations except in as far as the Italian reconstruction of the new Via Egnatia from the Adriatic helps them to keep in touch with the left wing of the Salonica operations.

To all threats of an advance in Albania the Austrians for this reason are extremely sensitive.

Business Hours—9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily
In The Franklin Simon Men's Furnishings Shop

Field Comforts
For the Men in Service

From a wrist watch to a suit of armor

REMEMBER that more comfort for him means more discomfort for the Hun. There are a lot of things he needs and won't ask for, being a military man and not given to complaining. We aim to carry about everything there is in the shape of military requisites and furnishings, and the following items are only a few of a hundred and one comforts that a boy wants with him Over There:

Bedding Roll \$14.00
Mattress and Combination Sleeping Bag, made of Kapok Fiber, to fit into Bedding Roll 13.50
Folding Cot, to fit into Bedding Roll 5.00
Folding Chair, also to fit into Bedding Roll 2.75
Overseas Cap, made of Serge or Whipcord 3.50
O. D. Blankets 12.50
Compasses \$2.50, \$3.50 and 4.50
Waltham Wrist Watches, \$20.00 and 30.00
Liberty Belt, Regulation 10.00
Flashlight (Daylo) 2.05
Comfort Kit (especially designed for overseas service) 7.50
Life-Saving Belt (Made of Rubber and Compressed Air Cylinder) 6.50
Bullet Proof Body Armor 25.00

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OFFICIAL REPORTS OF THE BATTLES.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The official statements of to-day on the fighting on the western front follow:

BRITISH (NIGHT).—At 5:30 o'clock this morning the troops of the Third and Fourth British Armies attacked with complete success on a front of about sixteen miles from the neighborhood of Holnon to Gouzeaucourt. On the whole of this front our troops, advancing in heavy storms of rain, carried the enemy's positions by assault.

Sweeping over the old British trench systems of March, 1918, they reached and captured the outer defences of the Hindenburg line in wide sectors.

On our right divisions composed of English and Scottish troops captured Fresnoy-le-Petit, Berthaucourt and Pontreux, meeting with and overcoming strong hostile resistance, particularly on the extreme right of our attack.

In the right centre two Australian divisions captured the villages of Le Verguer, Villaret and Hargicourt. Pushing forward with great determination, they established themselves in the old German advanced positions west and southwest of Hailcourt, having penetrated the enemy's defences to a depth of three miles.

In the left centre the Seventy-fourth Trencher Division and other divisions composed of East County and London troops captured Templeux-le-Guerard, Ronsoy, Ephey and Pelsiere, also penetrating to a great depth.

North of Pelsiere the Twenty-first Division attacked over the northern portion of the sector defended by it with so much gallantry on the 21st and 22d of March. Having captured its old front trenches, together with the strong point known as Vaucelle Farm, and beaten off a hostile counter attack, it pushed forward for more than a mile beyond this line, capturing several hundred prisoners and a German battery complete, with its teams, in the course of its advance.

On the left of our attack other English and Welsh troops carried the remainder of the high ground south of Gouzeaucourt, reaching the outskirts of Villers-Guislain and capturing Gauche Wood.

Over six thousand prisoners and a number of guns have been captured by our troops in the course of these successful operations.

BRITISH (DAY).—As a result of our operations yesterday on the southern portion of the battle front we gained possession of Holnon village, with several prisoners.

This morning our troops attacked northwest of St. Quentin. The enemy attacked at Mouevres under cover of a heavy artillery barrage yesterday evening and pressed our troops back to the western outskirts of the village.

By a successful local operation carried out during the night we advanced our line slightly immediately south of La Bassée Canal.

FRENCH (NIGHT).—Our troops cooperating with the English progressed west of St. Quentin. We advanced our lines two kilometers between Holnon and Esaigny-le-Grand on a front of ten kilometers.

Beyond Triplic is Babuna Pass. That forced we shall be within reach of Ukub. It will be seen that operations will be exceedingly long and difficult before decisive results can be reached. They would be greatly assisted by an advance in Albania, but this left wing, which recently pushed forward as far as Merat, toward the Skumbi, has been forced back and now is not in a position to exercise a direct influence on the operations except in as far as the Italian reconstruction of the new Via Egnatia from the Adriatic helps them to keep in touch with the left wing of the Salonica operations.

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FRANKLIN SIMON
HAND-TAILORED
Pure Worsted O. D. Serge
UNIFORMS
for Officers
\$35.00

Which is Actual Cost!
OBVIOUSLY, we lose money on every uniform we sell, but we would rather lose the money than lose the opportunity of rendering a genuine service to officers in the American Army. There are no uniforms in New York like these at a price like this and that is all there is to it.

No charge for necessary alterations
Also at Cost!
Officers' Regulation
Winter Army Overcoats
of O. D. Melton
\$20 \$30 \$40 \$45

Officers' Doughboy Footwear
Endorsed by Six U. S. Major Generals over their signatures

Doughboy Riding Boots \$28 to \$32
Doughboy Moccasin Trench Boots 20
Doughboy Oil Grain Trench Boots 25
Doughboy Cordovan or Calf Dress Shoes 12
Doughboy Service or Garrison Shoes 9.50 and 11.50
Doughboy Puttees 9.50 to 16.00

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